MUNDI'VAGANT. *adj.* [*mundivagus*, Lat.] Wandering through the world. *Dict.*

MUNDU'NGUS. *n. ſ.* Stinking tobacco. *Bailey.*

MU'NERARY. *adj.* [from *munus*, Lat.] Having the nature of a gift.

MU'NGREL. *n. ſ.* [frequently written *mongrel*. See MONGREL.] Any thing generated between different kinds; any thing partaking of the qualities of different cauſes or parents.

Maſtiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or ſpaniel, brache or hym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail. *Shakeſp.*

MU'NGREL. *adj.* Generated between different natures; baſe-born; degenerate.

Thou art nothing but the compoſition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the ſon and heir of a *mungrel* bitch. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

My people are grown half wild, they would not precipitate themſelves elſe into ſuch a mixt *mungrel* war. *Howel.*

Mungrel curs bawl, ſnarle and ſnap, where the fox flies before them, and clap their tails between the legs when an adverſary makes head againſt them. *L'Eſtrange.*

A foreign ſon is ſought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood. *Dry.*

MUNI'CIPAL. *adj.* [*municipal*, Fr. *municipalis*, *municipium*, Lat.] Belonging to a corporation.

A counſellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and ſtatute laws, may honeſtly inform a juſt prince how far his prerogative extends. *Dryden.*

MUNI'FICENCE. *n. ſ.* [*munificence*, Fr. *munificentia*, Lat.] Liberality; the act of giving.

A ſtate of poverty obſcures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence*. *Addiſon's Spectator*, Nº 257.

2. In *Spenſer* it is uſed, as it ſeems, for fortification or ſtrength, from *munitiones facere*.

Their importune ſway
This land invaded with like violence,
Until that Locrine for his realms defence,
Did head againſt them make, and ſtrong *munificence*. *Fairy Queen, b.* ii.

MUNIFICENT. *adj.* [*munificus*, Lat.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our moſt *munificent* benefactor, our wiſeſt counſellor and moſt potent protector. *Atterbury.*

MUNIFICENTLY. *adv.* [from *munificent.*] Liberally; generouſly.

MU'NIMENT. *n. ſ.* [*munimentum*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.
2. Support; defence.

The arm our ſoldier,
Or ſteed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabrick. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

To MUNI'TE. *v. a.* [*munio*, Lat.] To fortify; to ſtrengthen. A word not in uſe.

Heat doth attenuate, and the more groſs and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum, and to *munite* themſelves againſt the force of the fire. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

Men, in the procuring or *muniting* of religious unity, muſt not diſſolve the laws of charity and human ſociety. *Bacon.*

MUNI'TION. *n. ſ.* [*munition*, Fr. *munitio*, Lat.]

1. Fortification; ſtrong hold.

Victors under-pin their acqueſts jure belli, that they might not be loſt by the continuation of external forces of ſtanding armies, caſtles, garriſons, *munitions*. *Hale.*

2. Ammunition; materials for war.

What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* ſent,
To underprop this action? *Shakeſp. King John.*

The king of Tripolie in every hold
Shut up his men, *munition* and his treaſure. *Fairfax.*

It is a little city, ſtrong and well ſtored with *munition*. *Sandys's Journey.*

MU'NNION. *n. ſ.*

The upright poſts, that divide the ſeveral lights in a window frame, are called *munnions*. *Moxon.*

MU'RAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *murus*, Lat.] Money paid to keep walls in repair.

MU'RAL. *adj.* [*muralis*, *urus*, Lat.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it rowl'd. *Milton.*

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better. *Evelyn's Kalendar.*

A ſoldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown. *Addiſ.*

MU'RDER. *n. ſ.* [monðor, monþep, Sax. *murdrum*, law Lat. the etymology requires that it ſhould be written, as it anciently often was, *murther*; but of late the word itſelf has commonly, and its derivatives univerſally, been written with *d.*] The act of killing a man unlawfully; the act of killing criminally.

Kill men i' th' dark! where be theſe bloody thieves?
Ho *murder! murder!* *Shakeſp. Othello.*

Now witchcraft celebrates
Pale Hecate's offerings; and wither'd *murder*,
With Tarquin's raviſhing ſtrides, towards his deſign
Moves like a ghoſt. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Blood hath been ſhed ere now, i' th' olden time,
Ere human ſtatute purg'd the general weal;
Ay, and ſince too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for th' ear. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Slaughter grows *murder* when it goes too far,
And makes a maſſacre what was a war. *Dryden.*

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry. *Locke.*

To MU'RDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To kill a man unlawfully.

If he dies, I *murder* him, not they. *Dryden.*

2. To deſtroy; to put an end to.

Can'ſt thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and ſtop again. *Shakeſp.*

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery ſun;
Murd'ring impoſſibility, to make
What cannot be, ſlight work. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*

MU'RDERER. *n. ſ.* [from *murder.*] One who has ſhed human blood unlawfully; one who has killed a man criminally.

Thou doſt kill me with thy unkind falſehood, and it grieves me not to die; but it grieves me that thou art the *murderer*. *Sidney, b.* ii.

I am his hoſt,
Who ſhould againſt his *murd'rer* ſhut the door,
Not bear the knife myſelf. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

Thou tell'ſt me there is *murder* in mine eyes;
'Tis pretty ſure,
That eyes, that are the frail'ſt and ſofteſt things,
Who ſhut their coward gates on atomies,
Should he call'd tyrants, butchers, *murderers*. *Shak.*

The very horrour of the fact had ſtupified all curioſity, and ſo diſperſed the multitude, that even the *murderer* himſelf might have eſcaped. *Wotton.*

Like ſome rich or mighty *murderer*,
Too great for priſon, which he breaks with gold,
Who freſher for new miſchiefs does appear,
And dares the world to tax him with the old. *Dryden.*

This ſtranger having had a brother killed by the conſpirator, and having till now ſought in vain for an opportunity of revenge, chanced to meet the *murderer* in the temple. *Addiſon's Guardian*, Nº 177.

With equal terrors, not with equal guilt,
The *murderer* dreams of all the blood he ſpilt. *Swift.*

MU'RDERESS. *n. ſ.* [from *murderer.*] A woman that commits murder.

When by thy ſcorn, O *murd'reſs!* I am dead,
Then ſhall my ghoſt come to thy bed,
And thee feign'd veſtal in worſe arms ſhall ſee. *Donne.*

Diana's vengeance on the victor ſhown,
The *murd'reſs* mother, and conſuming ſon. *Dryden.*

Art thou the *murd'reſs* then of wretched Laius. *Dryden.*

MU'RDERMENT. *n. ſ.* [from *murder.*] The act of killing unlawfully.

To her came meſſage of the *murderment*. *Fairfax.*

MU'RDEROUS. *adj.* [from *murder.*] Bloody; guilty of murder; addicted to blood.

Upon thy eye-balls *murd'rous* tyranny
Sits in grim majeſty to fright the world. *Shakeſp.*

Oh *murd'rous* coxcomb! what ſhould ſuch a fool
Do with ſo good a wife? *Shakeſpeare's Othello.*

Enforc'd to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murd'rous* king
Were dead, who ſought his life; and miſſing, fill'd
With infant blood the ſtreets of Bethlehem. *Milton.*

If ſhe has deform'd this earthly life
With *murd'rous* rapine and ſeditious ſtriſe;
In everlaſting darkneſs muſt the lie. *Prior.*

MURE. *n. ſ.* [*mur*, Fr. *murus*, Lat.] A wall. Not in uſe.

The inceſſant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure*, that ſhould confine it in,
So thin, that life looks through and will break out. *Shak.*

To MURE. *v. a.* [*murer*, Fr. from *murus*, Lat.] To incloſe in walls.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except ſuch as were reſerved to ſally out at. *Knolles's Hiſt. of the Turks.*

MU'RENGER. *n. ſ.* [*murus*, Latin.] An overſeer of a wall. *Ainſ.*

MURIA'TICK. *adj.* Partaking of the taſte or nature of brine, or any ſuch like pickles, from muria, brine or pickle. *Quincy.*

If the ſcurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of ſalt fleſh or fiſh, antiſcorbutick vegetables may be given with ſucceſs, but tempered with acids. *Arbuthnot.*

MURK. *n. ſ.* [*mørck*, Daniſh, dark.] Darkneſs; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moiſt Heſperus hath quench'd his ſleepy lamp. *Shakeſp.*

MU'RK. *n. ſ.* Huſks of fruit. *Ainſ.*

MU'RKY. *adj.* [*mørck*, Daniſh.] Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The *murkieſt* den,
The moſt opportune place, the ſtrong'ſt ſuggeſtion
Shall never melt mine honour into luſt. *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*

So ſcented the grim ſeature, and up-turn'd
His noſtrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*

A *murky* ſtorm deep low'ring o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Oppos'd itſelf to Cynthia's ſilver ray. *Addiſon.*

MU'RMUR. *n. ſ. murmur*, Lat. *murmure*, Fr.]

1. A low ſhrill noiſe.

Flame as it moveth within itſelf, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour ſound. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.*

When the wing'd colonies firſt tempt the ſky,
Or ſetting, ſeize the ſweets the bloſſoms yield,
Then a low *murmur* runs along the field. *Pope.*

2. A complaint half ſuppreſſed; a complaint not openly uttered.

Some diſcontents there are; ſome idle *murmurs*;
How idle *murmurs!*
The doors are all ſhut up; the wealthier ſort,
With arms acroſs, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their ſilent ſhops. *Dryden.*

To MU'RMUR. *v. n.* [*murmuro*, Lat. *murmurer*, Fr.]

1. To give a low ſhrill ſound.

The *murmuring* ſurge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can ſcarce be heard ſo high. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

Amid an iſle around whoſe rocky ſhore
The foreſts *murmur*, and the ſurges roar,
A goddeſs guards in her enchanted dome. *Pope.*

The buſy bees with a ſoft *murmuring* ſtrain,
Invite to gentle ſleep the lab'ring ſwain. *Dryden.*

2. To grumble; to utter ſecret and ſullen diſcontent. With *at* before things, and *againſt* before perſons.

The good we have enjoy'd from heav'n's free will;
And ſhall we *murmur* to endure the ill? *Dryden.*

Murmur not *at* your ſickneſs, for thereby you will ſin againſt God's providence. *Wake's Prep. for Death.*

The good conſequences of this ſcheme, which will execute itſelf without *murmuring againſt* the government, are very viſible. *Swift.*

MU'RMURER. *n. ſ.* [from *murmur.*] One who repines; one who complains ſullenly; a grumbler; a repiner; a complainer.

Heav'n's peace be with him!
That's chriſtian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of thoſe doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon. *Government of the Tongue.*

Still might the diſcontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapleſs fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Blackmore on the Creation.*

MU'RNIVAL. *n. ſ.* [*morneſte*, Fr. from *morner*, to ſtun.] Four cards of a ſort. *Skinner and Ainſworth.*

MU'RRAIN. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is not clear; *murr* is an old world for a catarrh, which might well anſwer to the glanders; *muriana*, low Latin. *Skinner* derives it from *mori*, to die.] The plague in cattle.

Away ragg'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill. *Sidney.*

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*. *Bacon.*

A hallowed band
Cou'd tell what *murrains*, in what months begun. *Garth.*

MURRE. *n. ſ.* A kind of bird.

Among the firſt fort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creyſers and curlews. *Carew.*

MU'RREY. *adj.* [*morée*, Fr. *morello*, Italian; from *moro*, a moor.] Darkly red.

The leaves of ſome trees turn a little *murrey* or reddiſh. *Bacon's Natural Hiſtory.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glaſs both with red colour, or with a purpliſh or *murrey*. *Boyle.*

Painted glaſs of a ſanguine red, will not aſcend in powder above a *murrey*. *Brown's Vulgar Errours.*

Cornelius jumps out, a ſtocking upon his head, and a waiſtcoat of *murrey*-coloured ſattin upon his body. *Arbuth.*

MU'RRION. *n. ſ.* [often written *morion*. See MORION. *Junius* derives it from *murus*, a wall.] A helmet; a caſque; armour for the head.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* ſtew'd,
And in their baſket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd. *King.*

MURTH *of Corn. n. ſ.* Plenty of grain. *Ainſ.*

MU'SCADEL. } *adj.* [*muſcat*, *muſcadel*, Fr. *moſcatello*, Italian;
MU'SCADINE. } either from the fragrance reſembling the nutmeg, *nux moſcata*, or from *muſca*, a fly; flies being eager of thoſe grapes.] A kind of ſweet grape, ſweet wine and ſweet pear.

He quaſſt off the *muſcadel*,
And threw the ſops all in the ſexton's face. *Shakeſp.*

MU'SCLE. *n. ſ.* [*muſcle*, Fr. *muſculus*, Lat. muſcula, Sax.]

Muſcle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleſhy threads or fibres, incloſed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the ſame plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little diſtances by ſhort and tranſverſe fibres: the fleſhy fibres are compoſed of other ſmaller fibres, incloſed likewiſe by a common membrane: each leſſer fibre conſiſts of very ſmall veſicles or bladders, into which we ſuppoſe the veins, arteries and nerves to open, for every muſcle receives branches of all thoſe veſſels, which muſt be diſtributed to every fibre: the two ends of each muſcle or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, faſtened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muſcles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres. *Quincy.*

The inſtruments of motion are the *muſcles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themſelves, move the ſeveral parts of the body. *Locke.*

2. A bivalve ſhell-fiſh.

Of ſhell-fiſh, there are wrinkles, limpers, cockles and *muſcles*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

It is the obſervation of Ariſtotle, that oyſters and *muſcles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon. *Hakewill.*

Two pair of ſmall *muſcle* ſhells was found in a limeſtone quarry. *Woodward on Foſſils.*

MUSCO'SITY. *n. ſ.* [*muſcoſus*, Lat.] Moſſineſs.

MU'SCULAR. *adj.* [from *muſculus*, Latin.] Performed by muſcles.

By the *muſcular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body. *Arb.*

MUSCULA'RITY. *n. ſ.* [from *muſcular.*] The ſtate of having muſcles.

The guts of a ſturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will ſtill move, which may depend upon their great thickneſs and *muſcularity*. *Grew's Muſæum.*

MU'SCULOUS. *adj.* [*muſculeux*, Fr. *muſculoſus*, Latin.]

1. Full of muſcles; brawny.
2. Pertaining to a muſcle.

The uvea has a *muſculous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the tranſmiſſion of light. *More.*

MUSE. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Deep thought; cloſe attention; abſence of mind; brown ſtudy.

The tidings ſtrange did him abaſhed make,
That ſtill he ſat long time aſtoniſhed
As in great *muſe*, ne word to creature ſpake. *Fa. Queen.*

He was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muſe*, to hear
Of things ſo high and ſtrange. *Milton.*

2. The power of poetry.

Begin my *muſe*. *Cowley.*

The *muſe*-inſpired train
Triumph, and raiſe their drooping heads again. *Waller.*

Lodona's fate, in long oblivion caſt,
The *muſe* ſhall ſing. *Pope.*

To MUSE. *v. n.* [*muſer*, Fr. *muyſen*, Dutch; *muſſo*, Latin.]

1. To ponder; to think cloſe; to ſtudy in ſilence.

If he ſpake courteouſly, he angled the people's hearts; if he were ſilent, he *muſed* upon ſome dangerous plot. *Sidney.*

St. Auguſtine, ſpeaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the ſame, and to *muſe* thereupon by themſelves. *Hooker.*

Cæſar's father oft,
When he hath *mus'd* of taking kingdoms in,
Beſtow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kiſſes. *Shakeſp.*

My mouth ſhall ſpeak of wiſdom; and my heart *muſe* of underſtanding. *Pſalm* xlix. *v.* 3.

Her face upon a ſudden glittered, ſo that I was afraid of her, and *muſed* what it might be. 2 *Eſdras* x. 25.

All men *muſed* in their hearts of John, whether he were the Chriſt or not. *Luke* iii. 15.

On theſe he *mus'd* within his thoughtful mind. *Dryden.*

We *muſe* ſo much on the one, that we are apt to overlook and forget the other. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

Man ſuperiour walks
Amid the glad creation, *muſing* praiſe,
And looking lively gratitude. *Thomſon's Spring.*

2. To be abſent of mind; to be attentive to ſomething not preſent; to be in a brown ſtudy.

Why haſt thou loſt the freſh blood in thy cheeks?
And given my treaſures and my rights of thee,
To thick-ey'd *muſing* and curs'd melancholy. *Shakeſpeare.*

You ſuddenly aroſe and walk'd about,
Muſing and ſighing with yours arms acroſs. *Shakeſpeare.*

The ſad king
Feels ſudden terror and cold ſhivering,
Liſts not to eat, ſtill *muſes*, ſleeps unſound. *Daniel.*

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